GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:371
ANSWERED ON:18.04.2002
SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS
PALANIYAPPA GOUNDER KUMARASAMY

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes / projects being implemented in rural areas to encourage solar energy for various purposes;

(b) the amount spent on such projects during the last two years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of power generation by non-conventional methods being used in the rural areas?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN)

(a), (b) & (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO PARTS (a),(b)&(c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.371 FOR THURSDAY, THE 18TH APRIL 2002 REGARDING SOLAR ENERGY PROJECTS IN RURAL AREAS.

(a): The Ministry is implementing country-wide Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) and Solar Thermal Energy (STE) Programmes, under whicl installation of various solar energy devices and systems is being promoted in both rural and urban areas. Many of these devices such as solar lanterns, solar home lighting systems, solar street lighting systems, stand-alone SPV power plants and solar water pumping systems are being installed primarily in rural areas. The SPV programme is being implemented through the state renewable energy development agencies, selected NGOs and manufacturers. In addition, some States and NGOs are also implementing their own programmes. As on 28th February 2002, 4,36,822 solar lanterns, 1,89,761 solar home lighting systems, 42,972 street lighting systems, 4,370 solar water pumping systems and 3,537 kW peak of stand alone and grid-connected SPV power plants and other systems have been installed all over the country. About 75 % of these systems are estimated to have been installed in the rural areas.

(b): The state-wise financial assistance provided for solar energy devices and systems under the solar energy and village electrification programmes of the Ministry during 2000-01 and 2001-02 is given below:

S.No.	STATE / UT	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs) 2000-01	2001-02
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.20	286.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18.53	3.53
3	Assam	55.14	1.26
4	Bihar	6.20	0.33
5	Chhattisgarh	197.00	249.70
6	Delhi	14.11	0.76
7	Goa	0.50	0.00
8	Gujarat	310.71	87.43
9	Haryana	255.35	233.44
10	Himachal Pradesh	131.25	135.44
11	Jammu & Kashmir	75.25	772.06
12	Jharkhand	-	3.41
13	Karnataka	78.54	115.15
14	Kerala	323.61	851.10
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.80	34.53
16	Maharashtra	46.28	46.09
17	Manipur	2.40	44.75
18	Meghalaya	58.00	9.68
19	Mizoram	165.55	19.95
20	Nagaland	8.68	0.00
21	Orissa	34.02	65.00
22	Punjab	57.36	650.56
23	Rajasthan	187.61	592.25
24	Sikkim	2.59	36.92

25 Tamilnadu 75.66 55.50
26 Tripura 110.87 205.80
27 Uttar Pradesh 616.41 794.62
28 Uttaranchal 208.60 261.37
29 West Bengal 359.73 793.44
30 A & N Islands 10.15 66.00
31 Chandigarh 0.80 13.94
32 Lakshadweep Islands 257.00 572.49
33 Pondicherry - 3.78

(c): Power from non-conventional energy sources used for various applications in rural areas is generated through three main technologies : solar photovoltaics, small hydro power and biomass. The details of the aggregate capacity installed and estimated energy generated are given below:

S.No.	Non-Conventional Energy Devices / Systems	Nos. / Capacity installed in rural areas.	Estimated energy generation (million units / annum)
1.	SPV systems like solar lanterns, solar home lighting systems, solar street lighting systems, water pumping systems, stand alone and grid connected power plants.	About 22 MW peak aggregate capacity SPV systems (approximately 6.72 lakh individual systems) and power plants have been installed in the country, as on 28th February 2002. About 75 % of these systems and power plants are estimated to have been installed in the rural areas.	25
2.	Small Hydro Projects	424 Projects of aggregate 1,433 MW capacity have been installed. Most of these projects are in rural and remote areas.	4300
3.	Biomass Gasifiers	1,796 Nos. of biomass gasifiers of 51.3 MW aggregate capacity have been installed in the country, mostly in rural areas.	103